



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the significance of his admission that while the position of *land-holding* fellahin was greatly improved, that of the landless fellahin was not. Dr. Mavor appears (p. 368) not to understand that the singletaxer expects to diminish the total of land values by uniform taxation thereof and yet holds that the social productivity of the land, upon which tax-yielding power depends, will not thereby be reduced. Our author says that if the taxation of unimproved land and the exemption of improvements induces the improvement of land, the tax will then be paid by the improvement. This involves the assumption that income from improved land is wholly interest upon the capital invested in the improvement, and not in part rent from the land itself! The author apparently ignores the recent experience of the prairie provinces, especially Alberta, in the taxation of land values, the sur-tax upon unimproved land, and the increment tax on land sales.

The general make-up of the book is admirable, but the proof-reader has overlooked many glaring typographical errors.

FREDERIC W. SANDERS.

NEW BOOKS

ANTONELLI, E. *Principes d'économie pure. La théorie de l'échange sous le régime de la libre concurrence.* (Paris: Rivière. 1914. Pp. 207. 5 fr.)

BRIEFS, G. *Untersuchungen zur klassischen Nationalökonomie.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. 7 M.)

EDGEWORTH, F. Y. *On the relations of political economy to war.* (London: H. Milford. 1915. 1s.)

HALL, H. *The elements of political economy.* (London: Pitman. 1915. Pp. 140. 1s.)

KELLER, A. G. *Societal evolution; a study of the evolutionary basis of the science of society.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xi, 338. \$1.50.)

LANDAUER, C. *Die Theorien der Merkantilisten und der Physiokraten über die ökonomische Bedeutung des Luxus.* (Munich: Steinebach. 1915. 2.50 M.)

NORTH, C. C. *The sociological implications of Ricardo's economics.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1915. Pp. 65. 50c.)

PEDDIE, J. T. *First principles of production.* (New York: Longmans. 1914. Pp. 231.)

RAWIE, H. C. *Science of value; a cash market.* (New York: H. Rawie. 1915. Pp. 80. 25c.)

SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ. "*Wirtschaftswissenschaft?*" (Leipzig: Dunc-ker & Humblot. 1915. 1 M.)

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Principles of economics*. Second edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. \$4.)

Economic History and Geography

Money and Transportation in Maryland in 1720-1765. By CLARENCE P. GOULD. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXIII, No. 1. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1915. Pp. vii, 176.)

While a graduate student, Dr. Gould began the preparation of an economic history of the province of Maryland from 1720, a date shortly after the proprietary was restored to his rights under the charter of 1632, to the time of the Stamp Act. The first part, constituting his dissertation for the doctor's degree, treated of the "Land System" and was published in Series XXXI of the University Studies. We are promised a third part, dealing with the agricultural system. The work before us is characterized by minute industry, accurate statement, and a pleasant style of presentation. The author has not only used the ordinary sources of information, but has also investigated the county court records and such private papers as the Callister collection. The monograph abounds in interesting bits of information and valuable sidelights upon eighteenth century colonial history. The two topics which are included are not often thought of as closely related, but we are told that both of them are among the influences, "which tend to bind persons together and to make possible that intercourse between man and man which constitutes trade."

The major portion of the text is devoted to a remarkably clear and definite statement of the confused and difficult subject of the "monetary system," if that can be called system which was almost a chaos. We can hardly realize the business conditions of the provincial, who usually received supplies and news from England once a year, who had no banking facilities, and who found "no less than five kinds of money circulating side by side." In addition to coin, used in "payment of personal expenses and other small debts," but smaller in amount than other currencies, use was made of bills of exchange, tobacco and other agricultural products, and paper currency. Beside these, barter was of course practiced.